

NEW YORK HERALD.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—A MICHIGAN
SIGHTS.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street.—
CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—WIDOW'S LITTLE GARS.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—PEP O'DAY.

FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street.—NORRA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CANDOR COLLINS—
JACQUES SURE.PIKES OPERA HOUSE, 23d at, corner Eighth av.—
DICK GIANT.NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel—
UNDER THE GAUZE.PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Brooklyn.—CHARLES DICKENS'
READINGS.BARNARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Broad-
way and Thirtieth street.—FROST KING.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Nos. 2 and 4 West 21st
street.—PARIS OF BRAMBLE.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—GYMNASIUM,
EQUESTRIANISM, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.—HAROLD COM-
MUNION TRUPEE. Matinee at 2.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—SONGS,
DANCES, LOCOMOTIVES, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 655 Broadway.—ETHIO-
PIAN ENTERTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING AND BURLESQUES.TONY PASTORI'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.BUTLER'S AMERICAN THEATRE, 472 Broadway.—
BAILER, FARR, FANTASIES, &c.BENNY HALL, Broadway and Fifteenth street.—THE
FIDELITY. Matinee at 2.DODWORTH HALL, No. 86 Broadway.—VANDERBILT'S
READINGS.

PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—AMERICAN.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ETHIOPIAN
MINSTRELS, DANCES AND BURLESQUES.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

New York, Thursday, January 16, 1868.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE.

By special telegram dated in Constantinople on the 14th inst. and forwarded by way of London through the Atlantic cable, we learn that the *Levant Herald* printed an editorial in the Turkish capital in refutation of statements published in American journals to the effect that the diplomatic of the United States had lost much of its weight in the empire in consequence of our friendly feeling towards Russia and sympathy with the Cretans. The writer states that, on the contrary, the foreign policy of the republic never ranked higher in the estimation of the Sublime Porte and people of Turkey than at present.

Prussia is said to have joined France and Austria in the protest against the Serbian war movement. A Paris journal asserts that France and Prussia join in urging on Italy a settlement of the Roman question on the basis of the September Convention. The Emperor and royal family of Austria set out for Trieste to receive Maximilian's remains, and an Italian delegation had gone to pay respect to the body of the deceased ruler. The King of Portugal dissolved the Parliament. Prince Napoleon is about to issue a pamphlet on the condition of France. The ultramontane Catholics of Italy, who who abstained from voting at parliamentary elections since the consolidation under Victor Emmanuel, have resolved to exercise the franchise in future.

Congress, 95c; 9c for money and account in London. Five-twenty, 71c; a 71c; in London and 75c; in Frankfurt.

Cotton without material change, middling uplands rising at 7 1/4; a 7 1/4; Broadwaters firmer. Provisions irregular.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday some debate ensued on the proposed appointment of naval officers as consuls, at the close of which the bill to prevent the further contraction of the currency was taken up, and with some amendments reported by the Committee was passed.

In the House three unimportant bills relative to the public lands were passed, and a fourth went over until to-day. The consideration of the Reconstruction bill was resumed. Mr. Fernando Wood, in speaking of the bill, called it "the most infamous of the many infamous acts of this infamous Congress," for which he was immediately called to order and a resolution requiring the presiding officer to censure him was passed and executed. Mr. Farnsworth, in debate, used the words "rebel breacher on the door," for which he was called to order, but, offering an apology, escaped a similar censure. The debate was continued at length, taking a wide range, in which General Hancock was a prominent target for the republicans, and was finally ended on a motion to adjourn.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills were introduced authorizing the construction of a suspension bridge over the Hudson at Verplanck's Point, and increasing the powers of the Excise Commissioners. The bill authorizing the collection by tax in New York city of \$200,000 for the support of the poor during the year was passed.

In the Assembly bills were introduced to amend the Brooklyn Fire Department, in relation to wharves, piers and bulkheads; to protect life and property from steam boiler explosions; and to repeal that provision for a Constitutional Convention. A resolution was adopted favoring the protection of adopted citizens abroad.

THE CITY.

Judge Blackford yesterday denied a motion to hold a quantity of distilled spirits seized at 418 East Forty-fifth street.

The divorce case of Porter Fitch vs. Louisa Fitch came before Judge Cardozo in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion of the complainant to strike from the case the answer of defendant denying the allegations of adultery, on the ground that he had confessed, in a written letter, to being in a conspiracy against her husband. It was claimed by defendant's counsel that she was induced to write such letters by false representations on the part of her husband. The case was continued.

Judge Blackford rendered a decision yesterday in the case of the schooner Corolla and Caroline, her tackle, &c., holding that rule five of the United States District Court, which establishes that no process in rem can issue unless a stipulation for costs in the sum of \$250 is given by the libellant, does not apply in cases of alleged damages for breach of contract.

Patrick McMahon and the "Bait" Railroad Company, in the Superior Court yesterday for the recovery of damages for injuries sustained by falling off one of the defendants' cars on the 21 day of May last. The plaintiff was unable to prove negligence on the part of the defendants' servants and the court dismissed the complaint.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Emil Roegner, charged with attempting to commit a rape upon a little girl, pleaded guilty to assault and battery. Sent to the House of Correction.

The North German Lloyd's steamship America, Captain Ernst, will leave the Bremen pier, Hoboken, on one o'clock to-day (Thursday), for Bremen, via Southampton. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at twelve M.

The stock market was dull and somewhat unsettled yesterday. Government securities were dull. Gold declined to 138 1/2, and afterwards recovered to 140 1/4, the closing quotation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The decline of gold unsettled most of the markets yesterday, and the amount of business consummated was light.

Speculation was rife in Washington yesterday over the probable action of the President in Mr. Stanton's case. General Grant is reported as exhibiting much chagrin over his failure to retain the office or to return it to the President, and the latter is said to be much vexed at his conduct. Secretary McCulloch, it is said, has ordered that in his department no communication shall be held with Stanton officially until his status is determined, and it is reported that other departments will follow suit.

In the State Constitutional Convention yesterday the report of the Committee on Charities and Charitable Institutions was considered in Committee of the Whole, but no quorum being present at the first test vote an adjournment took place.

Padre Fischer, Maximilian's private secretary, has shipped out of Mexico, and is en route for Europe via New York. Ex-Minister José Fernando Ramirez is to publish the correspondence between Maximilian and Napoleon during the regime of the Mexican Empire.

In the Georgia Convention yesterday General Meade was requested to order the State Treasurer to have the Convention paid, and it was proposed to ask an appropriation from Congress for the same purpose.

In the North Carolina Reconstruction Convention yesterday one of those ubiquitous body servants of Jeff Davis, who was captured with him, was elected principal doorkeeper.

In the South Carolina Convention, which organized yesterday, the assistant secretary, engrossing clerk, doorkeepers, sergeant-at-arms and messengers are all colored.

In the Louisiana Convention yesterday the committee appointed to report progress in the collection of the tax levied by the Convention to pay its expenses and per diem reported that \$30 had been collected thus far.

General Scott, of South Carolina, announces a new distribution by the Freedmen's Bureau of food to the destitute. Those who plant cotton and not cereals are not to share in the relief.

The Connecticut Radical State Convention met at Hartford yesterday and nominated Marshall Hall for Governor. Resolutions were adopted favoring rigid economy in the public expenditures, the payment of the national debt according to its tenor, the protection of adopted citizens abroad and presenting General Grant and William A. Buckingham for President and Vice President.

A resolution was introduced in the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday highly eulogistic of Secretary Stanton, and a demand moved to refer it to the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, has seized the Iron Mountain Railroad for failure on the part of its directors to comply with the law providing for its sale.

The Maryland Legislature is still balloting for a United States Senator. Governor Swann being still ahead, but not so far as he was on Tuesday.

The Virginia Supreme Court decided yesterday that Governor Pierpont, whose term of office expired on the 1st inst., legally holds over until his successor qualifies.

At the meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society in Albany yesterday Mrs. Hayden, of New York, was elected to a membership.

General Grant and President Johnson—The Union and the Constitution.

The two most conspicuous public men before the country to-day are General Grant and President Johnson—the one the successful leader of the armies of the Union in the subjugation of a gigantic rebellion, and the other the resolute defender of the constitution in the important work of the restoration of the rebel States. Upon these two men the eyes of all sections and all parties of the country are now fixed in reference to the shaping of the issues and the opposing parties in our approaching Presidential contest, and for the simple reason that Grant and Johnson are each capable of wielding in this contest an important political balance of power.

Like King Saul among the mighty men of Israel in his day stands General Grant among the warriors of the Union, a head and shoulders above them all. From Fort Donelson to Appomattox Court House his record against the skillful leaders and desperately fighting armies of the rebellion is a record of comprehensive combinations, strategy and tactics; victories and captures in their magnitude and in their consequences unparalleled in the wars of modern times, except in those great Continental campaigns which made the First Napoleon master of Europe. In truth, there is no campaign of even the First Napoleon which, in the area of territory and in the various salient points, embraced, on the land and water, and in the numerous and widely separated co-operating armies engaged, will compare with that stupendous campaign of General Grant which began with the stirring out of General Lee from the jungle of the Wilderness in the spring of 1864, and which ended in the collapse of the rebel confederacy, with the disarming of its four hundred thousand fighting men in the spring of 1865.

Such is the record of General Grant as the leading champion of the Union in the field against the most formidable rebellion in history. His services, too, since the war, in the matter of Southern reconstruction, have added to his laurels as a soldier the reputation of a cool and practical statesman. In this capacity both President and Congress, in their great embarrassments, have looked to Grant for advice; and so he has stood the right-hand man of a conservative administration and the main reliance of a radical national assembly. The marplot of Congress, however, are resolved to detach him entirely from the President, or between the two stools to bring him to the ground as a Presidential candidate. We may infer, too, from recent events at Washington, that the radicals have substantially secured their man, and that consequently his chances for the republican nomination are greatly increased.

This desperate crowding of General Grant into a corner results from the vigorous and persistent hostility of President Johnson to the radical destructive policy of reconstruction. So far, too, has Mr. Johnson succeeded in baffling and arresting the despotic and revolutionary schemes of the radicals, that he now stands the embodiment and the champion of all the opposing conservative and constitutional elements of the country, North and South. Still there are men professing some degree of wisdom in our political affairs who, while admitting the great services of Mr. Johnson in defense of the constitution, are inclined to class his pretensions and his position with those of John Tyler. This is a great mistake. The issue upon which Tyler was detached from the whig party was involved in his vetoes of certain hybrid national bank bills; but with his second veto the question was settled, and there was an end of it. Towards the close of his administration the only issue for the succession was the issue of the spoils, and upon this issue the democrats wisely selected a new candidate as preferable to an old one, and Tyler supported the movement. The case of President Johnson is widely different from this. He is now engaged in the very crisis of the battle with the destructive Jacobins of a radical Congress. If he were to give way the whole cause of a constitutional restoration of the Union would be lost. All men of all parties opposed to the

revolutionary and despotic schemes of the radicals have learned to rely upon Andrew Johnson for a deliverance, and they have now no other reliance.

Why, then, we ask, are the short-sighted leaders and managers of the democracy casting about among the Pendletons and the Seymours for a new standard bearer, in the midst of the fight, when Andrew Johnson, the actual leader of the opposition forces, has them all in line and the enemy fairly upon the hip? The republicans of 1864, in renominating Abraham Lincoln, did so because as their leader against the rebels of the South they were satisfied that he, of all men, was the man to finish the battle he had so bravely undertaken and had so faithfully carried on. Mr. Johnson against the destructive radicals of the North now stands in a similar attitude. In this crisis against Chase or Grant as the radical candidate, it may well be doubted whether any other man is competent to take Johnson's place as the recognized head of all the opposition forces. Without his support they are shipwrecked, but under his banner they secure at once the key to the enemy's position. Such is the balance of power which Andrew Johnson holds in reference to the succession. Is it to be used or cast away? That is the question.

The Reorganization of Political Parties in the State.

The several political parties in the State are busily engaged in the work of reorganization preliminary to the approaching Presidential contest—burnishing their arms, patching their old clothes, selecting their leaders and mapping out their plans of the campaign. The radicals in this city have made a clean sweep in their General Committee, disposing of all the old officers, who cut down the party vote fifty per cent in the last December election, and putting a new set in their places. Those "ancient and fish-like" democratic leaders, Horatio Seymour, John A. Green, Peter Caggar and Sanford E. Church, recently assembled at Albany to take into consideration the propriety of retaining in their hands the management of the democratic organization and running Seymour for President; but their foreboding was spoiled by the sudden appearance of the Tammany leaders at the State capital, who proceeded at once to organize the Legislature, and on the strength of their tremendous majority in this city last November succeeded in effectually deposing Seymour, Caggar, Green, Church and Company, and in taking into their own possession the wires that move the democratic machinery all over the State. The conservative or Seward republicans have also been on the alert; and after brushing up their home affairs in New York, and electing a president, vice presidents, secretaries and treasurer of their respectively select organization, are now in Washington, probably making an effort to induce Andrew Johnson to strengthen their hands for the Presidential fight with such little patronage as he may have to bestow.

Of all these parties the democrats will occupy the most important position in the approaching campaign, from their sweeping victory of last fall and the complete revolution they then made in the political standing of the State. With ordinary prudence the New York democracy will not only increase their majority next November over the revolutionary radical negro reconstructionists, but will carry with them nearly all the Northern States and elect the next President, together with their own Governor and other State officers. But in order to do this they must eschew all such small politicians as Church, Caggar, Green and Hoffman, who have neither brains to conceive a plan of campaign nor courage to execute a bold political movement, and must place themselves under the leadership of the man who won for them the tremendous victories of last November and December. It is time now for the party to select a standard bearer, and their choice should fall upon Peter Bismarck Sweeney, to whose masterly management, boldness and skill the recent success of the party is wholly due. The democracy of the rural districts, under the leadership of Dean Richmond's former lackeys, were beaten by their opponents last November, and it had not been for the vote of New York city the Assembly, the Canal Board and all the State offices would still be in the hands of the Fenton radicals. But Bismarck Sweeney came to the rescue, rallied the democratic masses of the metropolis, made combinations with the skill of an accomplished general, and piled up a majority large enough to redeem the losses incurred by the blundering management of the country leaders and to entirely revolutionize the State.

The democracy of New York should, therefore, immediately nominate Bismarck Sweeney as their candidate for Governor next fall. Under his standard they will succeed in uniting all the conservative elements in the State. His extraordinary skill in combinations is established by the fact that he succeeded last December in demolishing all the outside democratic organizations that have so long made successful war against the regular democracy of the city, and for the first time in ten years has gathered the whole democratic party of New York inside the Tammany Wigwam. Hoffman and the rest are only the tools with which Sweeney worked. They are incapable of managing a party, and could never have succeeded but for his master mind and extraordinary power as a political leader. Sweeney has also shrewdly established for himself a wide popularity by giving up to the city treasury some hundred and fifty or two hundred thousand dollars a year—the perquisites of his office of City Chamberlain—thus showing himself to be a practical reformer and economist. This one act will gain for him one hundred thousand votes outside his political party, and we have no doubt that his majority for Governor will be larger than was ever before cast for a public officer in this State. Let the New York democracy at once make this nomination, and the American Bismarck will use up the Jacobin Fenton and his radical followers as thoroughly as the Prussian Bismarck ever used up Napoleon.

FARMING THE REVENUE.—A sample of financial ability, or rather practical joking, was shown in Congress on Tuesday by our radical Solons. A resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of selling to the highest bidder the exclusive right to manufacture whiskey in the United States was introduced before the House of Representatives by a preposterous Necker

from Ohio and adopted. History tells us the disastrous consequences that resulted from farming the revenues of France immediately before the revolution took place, and it would seem as if our "bright" legislators were bent on bringing us to the verge of financial ruin. The brilliant suggestion may not be adopted by the committee to which it is referred, but it entitles its author to the position of "end man," or "little joker," in the Congressional minstrel troupe.

Progress of the Radical Nigger Whiting Process Dawn South.

The reports of the proceedings of the Southern radical constitutional conventions continue to be diverting and characteristic both of the humor, ignorance and desperation of Sambo. It is evident that the nigger whiting process is meeting with but equivocal success. The extreme is attempted in the Louisiana zebra Convention, where the blacks, encouraged by their white allies, are grasping at more than the privileges extended to whites. In all the public places, in all respectable hotels, traveling cars and steamboats, where the discretion of managers and agents is exercised in regard to the propriety of receiving and entertaining white guests, that discretion is not to be permitted in the case of negroes. A white man drunk can be ejected with impunity by a Louisiana landlord, but a black man drunk can be visited with no such indignity under the new constitution. A black loafer, foul with filth, can take his seat beside a white lady at the hotel table, in the steamboat saloon or in the railway car, while a white loafer would be turned adrift without ceremony. In public assemblages a black barbarian can yell to his heart's content and commit acts of disturbance without molestation, while a white rowdy is hastily despatched to the nearest station house. Briefly, the whole scheme of these Louisiana radicals is to make the black not only the equal, but the superior, of the white man; to break down all the rules of society, looking in their aspiring ignorance to the time when a decent white woman will esteem it an honor to wed a lazy and besotted black.

In the Virginia Convention two remarkable events have just occurred, and nearly at the same time—the recognition of the Deity and the appearance of Ben Butler. The conservatives made a call for Henry A. Wise, but he did not appear. The Convention has also just decided two other matters, both of which have already been settled and clinched by the Union arms—namely, that secession is null and void and that slavery is forever abolished.

The opening vapors of the North Carolina Convention begin to arise, but nothing of a tangible shape has yet appeared.

The South Carolina Convention, in which the blacks have some ten majority, is laboring which of two evils to choose—a South Carolina or a Massachusetts man for presiding officer. The latter is said to be the blackest.

The Georgia Convention is both hungry and desperate. Things are becoming more and more gloomy and intricate in that State. The presence of General Meade does not appear to have smoothed the ruggedness of the situation or softened the asperities of party feeling. There is no money either in the State Treasury or in the pockets of the delegates. It is a beggary show all around. A call is made to Congress to donate the public lands to the negroes in order to test their capabilities of self-government. It would be a good way of getting rid of them.

The Mississippi Convention is floundering between going on with its business and smashing up altogether. The proceedings thus far are exceedingly farcical; but the negro element predominates, at twenty dollars per day each.

We have nothing from the Arkansas Convention, which was to have assembled on the 7th inst.

The Florida Convention meets on the 20th. Meanwhile the starving darkies in the interior, as well as in cities, are awaiting the results of all these efforts to hasten them on the road to civilization; and, when not engaged in pastimes of a more lively and desperate character, they pass their time in catching catfish and stealing sweet potatoes. They are too lazy to earn even their salt.

Train Departs for Europe—The Fenian Cause Looking Up.

George Francis Train has gone to Europe—we suppose to England, perhaps to Ireland. Who knows? Train is a Fenian, of course. He has been actively associated with that fine propaganda of explosive gas ever since it came before the world as a thing that could command popular attention. We are not sure that he was not the prime engineer, the originator and inventor of the thing, the first H. C. F. B., the prime C. O. I. R., and all the rest of the alphabet. He is full of real, red-hot love of Irish liberty and votes, and has devoted to the Fenian cause some of the most astonishing of his florid sentences. He once boasted the British lion "with one million Irish votes in one hand" and his own Samson-like locks slipping grandly through the fingers of the other. But this was in Boston. Has he now gone to do the same splendid thing in some English or Irish city? Well, we cannot say. We only know that Train has done some big things in his time. He did the Pacific Railroad, concocted the whole job, cooked it up—surveys, rails, bonds and all; and but for his energy and eloquence the world would hardly have heard of it. Now he has gone to foreign parts, too little appreciated at home, perhaps, because he never was sparing of himself, and *nimis familiaris parit contemptum*. Has he gone to give the benefit of his genius for organization to the Fenian cause? Shall we once more hear of the movements of the Fenian army of invasion, and shall Train have another million of Irish votes in Europe as he already has one here? If he has indeed gone to take charge of the Fenian movement he will make that as great a success as he did the Pacific Railroad and the city of Omaha, "half-way between London and Pekin." Some might apprehend that this reference to Train's departure would put John Bull on his guard. We have no fear of that. Dare John Bull touch a citizen of this republic? We shall see. Train, however, must take care that the English, who are proverbially stupid, do not get him on an official string through some blunder. We can protect the noble adventurer so long as he is alive; but, owing to the unfortunately backward state of medical science, our State Department cannot help him if once choked to death—though, of course, it may console his heirs, administrators or assigns with a series of fine long indignant despatches in Mr. Seward's best style.

A Message from General Grant.

General Grant on Tuesday sent his first message to the Congress of the United States. Hitherto there has been a prejudice against Congress receiving messages relating to the administration of the government from any but the President of the United States. Usage, moreover, has given a color of right to this prejudice; in fact, both usage and prejudice originated in a foolish regard people had for that old fashioned piece of political furniture, the constitution. But we are growing too great to be controlled by trifles. Congress can make all the laws we want; then why care for a constitution? Congress, moreover, can pass a law to give into the hands of a man who is not President all the President's duties; and thus the people may be spared the trouble of President making. This would be economy. As Congress actually has such a law before it, and as General Grant has already taken upon his shoulders the President's duties and sends his messages to Congress, utterly ignoring the President's existence, it is clear that there will not much longer be occasion for Mr. Johnson to stay in Washington. He may go to Tennessee. What a parcel of old ninny the founders of the republic were to bother their heads as they did about making a constitution when a nation can get on so well without one! Have we not Thad Stevens and Boutwell and Bingham? What is the use, then, of our listening any longer to Kent and Story and Hamilton? Let the people burn all that old trash.

NAPOLEON, VICTOR EMANUEL AND THE POP.

The question as between Italy, France and the Holy See, according to a telegram of yesterday, approaches a solution. In the circumstances in which Italy is placed, with a population though to a large extent one in race yet divided in sympathy by long years of divided government, and with an empty exchequer, it has to be admitted that the Italian government, presided over by General Menabrea, is pursuing a wise because patient and cautious policy. The principles at work will, we believe, ultimately give Rome to the Italian people. War with France would be the ruin of Italy for generations. It will be well, therefore, if an arrangement of a reasonable character in regard to Rome can be patched up between France and Italy. No arrangement, of course, which does not give Rome to the Italians, which will be permanent; but a reasonable arrangement, which will save off war without unnecessary humiliation to the kingdom, will be a positive gain to Italy and to the Italian people. If our telegram of yesterday proves to be correct such an arrangement satisfactorily progresses.

GENERAL MEADE TIED UP.—Notwithstanding the novel mode adopted by General Grant in communicating the fact to Congress, there is much food for reflection in the statement made by General Meade, that "unless the pending bill in Congress directing military commanders to fill the offices in the States under their command rescind the test oath in regard to qualified voters, its execution in his (Meade's) district will be entirely impracticable." This is a very important announcement, and convicts the radicals, through the testimony of one of their own instruments, of haste and inconsiderateness, to use the mildest terms, in framing the reconstruction acts. Here we find the hands of General Meade virtually tied up, and himself, as a conscientious commander, placed in the mortifying position of a military officer without power to enforce a plain provision of the law. This, however, is but one of the ridiculous provisions in the reconstruction acts of Congress, and the sooner others are ventilated the sooner will the people become aware of the impracticability and absurdity of the entire Congressional scheme of reconstruction.

GENERAL HANCOCK IN DEFENCE OF CIVIL INSTITUTIONS.

(From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 15, 1868.

On the 23rd ult. General Hancock addressed a letter to the Governor of Texas, informing him that certain papers had been received from General Reynolds, commanding District of Texas, requesting that a military commission be organized for the trial of one G. W. Wall for shooting a Mr. Black in the month of October, 1867. In his letter the General says:

At this time the country is in a state of profound peace. The state government of Texas, organized in subordination to the authority of the government, is in the full exercise of its proper powers. The people are empowered to administer the laws and to punish all offenders against the laws, as in existence. The qualifications on the part of these courts are such that there is no good ground for the exercise of the extraordinary power vested in the Commander to organize a military commission for the trial of the person named. It must be a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government that there should be occasion, in times of civil commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of the military power for the repression of disorders, to employ body troops of the civil government. The exercise of this power should be called for by civil magistrates when the laws are no longer silent and civil magistrates are powerless in their respective spheres of action. The exercise of this power, if called for, is a matter of profound regret to all who value constitutional government that there should be occasion, in times of civil commotion, when the public good imperatively requires the intervention of the military power for the repression of disorders, to employ body troops of the civil government. The exercise of this power should be called for by civil magistrates when the laws are no longer silent and civil magistrates are powerless in their respective spheres of action. 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